CHANGING ONE'S NAME.

The Method Is a Rather Costly One In Great Britain.

Many people change their names without asking permission from any one or paying any fees whatever. This is certainly the simplest way of getting rid of a name you do not appreciate, but it is apt to prove expensive. For instance, such a course is strictly illegal, and the government could step in at any time and demand the payment of a heavy fine; and, furthermore, if the individual who changed his name without consulting anybody happened to come in for a large sum of money unexpectedly the authorities would decline to recognize his claim if he had failed to pay the fees due to the heralds' college for assuming a name not given in baptism.

There are two ways of changing your name, and they are both rather costly. One method is to have a private act of parliament passed for your benefit. This course is generally followed only by peers and people to whom money is no object, for it costs £750. This nearly all goes in fees to minor officials for bringing your case before the legislature, inasmuch as the actual passing of the bill costs practically nothing. And the only advantage you will gain from this expensive way of going to work is that inquiries will not be made into your past history, which by the other alternative are unavoidable.

The usual method adopted for legally changing the name is somewhat tedious, if less costly, and you must have very substantial reasons for so doing or your claim will not be allowed. If, for instance, you inherit property which makes it conditional that you change your name you can do so on payment of about £50 in fees.

In the first place you must communicate with the home secretary, who, if he considers your claim valid, will refer you to the heralds' college and the king of arms. These officials will make full inquiries into your history and satisfy themselves beyond question that your reason for wishing to make the change is in every way legitimate. This done, they will again communicate with the home secretary, who will lay your claim before the king, for he alone has power to authorize the change being made. Eventually, after some months of waiting, you will be informed by the heralds' college that his majesty has approved of your claim and the change of name is published in a remote corner of the London Gazette.

Finally it is worthy of mention that no one can hold a public appointment under government who has changed his name without the consent of the king, however brilliant may have been his services to the country. The reason for this is rather curious. The name given you at your baptism is in theory ratified by the sovereign as head of the church, and by assuming another on your own responsibility you are deliberately breaking a law of the land.—London Tit-Bits.

The Power of the Thunderer.

A great change had followed the reform bill, and the newspaper had improved as it became the organ of the middle class, which then rose to power. Delane of the Times had to be courted by the statesmen who had professed simple contempt for his predecessors, and in the fifties the influence of the paper had culminated till it was taken to be the authentic incarnation of public opinion. Kinglake gives a graphic (I do not say an authentic) account of the secret of the authority which enabled it to order the siege of Sevastopol. It employed, he declares, a shrewd, idle clergyman to frequent places of common resort and discover what was the obvious thought that was finding acceptance with the average man. The thought was then put as though it were the suggestion of ripe political philosophy, while the public so delicately flattered wondered at its own wisdom.—Sir Leslie Stephen in Atlantic.

Startled the Chaplain.

An English clergyman tells many quaint stories of his experiences as a prison chaplain. One of these relates how he took a reformed burglar out for a drive in the country after an enforced seclusion in one of his majesty's prisons. The burglar appeared to enjoy himself immensely, but when they passed a pretty house standing back from the road and bearing evidence of the taste and wealth of the owner the burglar fairly gloated over it and, turning to the canon, exclaimed, "What a lovely little crib that would be to crack, sir, wouldn't it?"

The Dominant Janitor.

Mrs. McCall—And what did you say your eldest boy's full name was?

Mrs. De Coursey—Michael Brannigan De Coursey.

Mrs. McCall—Well—er—that's rather odd.

Mrs. De Coursey—Yes; but, you see, when he was born we were living in a flat and we didn't want to move out. Mr. Michael Brannigan was the janitor.—Philadelphia Press.

The Same Brand.

"I really must send the cook away, George; she uses such dreadful language sometimes."

"What kind of language, dear?"

"Well—oh, the same as you use, you know!"—Brooklyn Life.

The Poet's Meals.

"I'm nearly famished," sighed the garret poet.

"But you told me you had two meals a day," said the friend.

"Yes; oatmeal and corn meal."—Philadelphia Record.

Sir Boyle Roche said, "Single misfortunes never come alone, and the greatest of all possible misfortunes is generally followed by a much greater."

WILL VOTE AGAIN.

Continued from page 1.

much valuable information on that subject, and which will be made public before election day.

Much interest is manifested as to the source and character of the attack that will be made on the second attempt to effect the purchase of the water plant. Many people who were with the opposition the first time because the price was considered excessive have announced their intention of voting the other way now that the price is down to what they consider a satisfactory price. That the proposed purchase for the sum of $90,000 will be attacked and opposed, there is but little doubt. It may be on specific grounds, or it may be on the general grounds of inadvisability of municipal ownership.

The synopsis of a proposition that will be formally submitted to the Town Council was read at the Council meeting Monday night. It is a proposition to supply this town with water for public and domestic purposes as soon as the town is in a position to solicit bids for the same. The document was not in shape for publication, and it was read for the satisfaction of Councilman Walker, who inquired if anything was being done by the Water Committee towards securing a source of supply in the event of the town purchasing the Orange Water Company's plant. The proposition is only one of many that the Water Committee expects to receive, and as the matter of supplying the town with water may become a matter of competitive bidding, it would not be fair to make public the proposition of one of the prospective bidders in advance of the proper time.

It is a favorable circumstance that there is likely to be competition for the privilege of furnishing the water supply. It will be likely to result in better rates and terms, and that is what the people are seeking and what give impetus now to the movement for a change.

Dr. Harrison makes no secret of his desire to see municipal ownership of the water plant in operation here, and he is well aware of the fact that in order to bring it about it must be shown to be advantageous to the people, and to make it so the Chairman of the Water Committee is making diligent inquiry as to available sources of supply and the conditions surrounding them.

Cause of High Tax Rate.

The affidavit submitted to the Town Council Monday night by Thomas Rawson, Jr., a member of the local Board of Assessors, ought to make interesting reading for the members of the State Board of Assessors. The affidavit clearly indicates the demoralizing effect the State Board's action with respect to certain disputes over matters of assessment has had upon the general assessment of property here. It also serves as an explanation of the cause of small increase in taxable valuations shown in the returns of the Board of Assessors. Mr. Rawson makes oath that "in view of the fact that the State Board of Assessors had reduced the taxes of John Hyde in Brookdale, in consequence of that reduction it was deemed wise to reduce the other property for the year 1903 in proportion." Here it is plain that the action of the State Board of Assessors in an individual case was made a precedent by the local Board of Assessors for a general and sweeping reduction over a large part of the territory of the town.

If Mr. Rawson is not mistaken as to his facts his affidavit not only explains the cause of the slight increase in valuations shown in the returns of the local Board, but it also makes it evident why the tax rate is $3.10, instead of $2 50. It is reasonable to assume that the local Board of Assessors pursued a similar policy of reduction in other sections of the town where the State Board of Assessors reduced an assessment in an individual case. In other words, where the State Board made an individual reduction the local Board followed suit with a wholesale reduction. If this policy resulted in a total reduction of about $10,000 in valuations in the Brookdale section, which is not unlikely, it is safe to assume that the gross result throughout the town must have been a reduction of between $25,000 and $30,000 in amount, having a corresponding effect upon the tax rate of between forty and sixty points. Mr. Rawson's sworn statement clearly places the responsibility for this large loss in valuations and the resultant high rate upon the State Board of Assessors. It is the duty of the members of the State Board of Taxation to take the situation in this town under consideration, and if the local assessors have erred in judgment in attempting to make the State Board's work in individual cases the basis of a policy to be applied in a general way, the State Board should lose no time in pointing out the mistake.

Another singular instance pointed out in Mr. Rawson's affidavit is the date of the resolution under which the Board determined on a general reduction in Brookdale assessments. The question arises, did the Board of Assessors adopt the resolution before they had made their annual inspection of the Brookdale property? If they did so, it was very unfair to limit the scope of the resolution to Brookdale. The people throughout the whole town should have been given the benefit of the proposed reduction in assessments.

Mr. Rawson's affidavit affords such indisputable evidence that the State Board of Assessors exercises a controlling influence in the assessment of property here for taxing purposes that the members of that Board are in duty bound to take cognizance of the affidavit and of the influence the State Board's action has had upon the financial condition of the town, and the oppressively high tax rate under which the people are suffering.

Pains in the Back

Are symptoms of a weak, torpid or stagnant condition of the kidneys or liver, and are a warning it is extremely hazardous to neglect, so important is a healthy action of these organs.

They are commonly attended by loss of energy, lack of courage, and sometimes by gloomy foreboding and despondency.

"I had pains in my back, could not sleep and when I got up in the morning felt worse than the night before. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and now I can sleep and get up feeling rested and able to do my work. I attribute my cure entirely to Hood's Sarsaparilla." MRS. J. N. PERRY, care H. S. Copeland, Pike Road, Ala.

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Cure kidney and liver troubles, relieve the back, and build up the whole system.

New System of Railroading.

On December 27 the Erie Railway will put into effect a new timetable, in connection with which an entirely new system of suburban railroading will receive experiment. It is proposed to use both the east and the west-bound tracks through the Bergen tunnel, and all through the Jersey City terminal into the station, for the running of trains in but one direction during the commuters' rush hours. East-bound trains will be handled by this system during the morning rush, and west-bound during the evening homeward rush.

Together with the other improvements contemplated by the Erie—the erection of new stations to accommodate the new double-decked ferryboats—a proposition is being considered for the abolishment of the Bergen tunnel. To accomplish this would require the expenditure of at least $5,000,000. Engineers have been consulted to determine whether it would be best to cut through the rock to grade or to have the track pass over the present tunnel. If the last-named plan is adopted it will mean the elevation of the track from grade at Jersey City to the height needed to pass over the hill at Bergen.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.—*Advt.*

Carpet Cleanig.

Now is the time to clean carpets. If you want your carpets taken up, cleaned and relaid, send word to D. Douglass, No. 9 Park street, Montclair. Mr. Douglass has had years of experience in carpet cleaning, and has a large patronage in this town, Glen Ridge and Montclair. Those intending to move can have their carpets taken up, cleaned and relaid on short notice. The work will be well and promptly done.—*Advt.*

BLACK SPOTS

—these are just to attract your attention; but when you see black spots where there are none, it's a sign your stomach or liver is out of order—a sign you need

LAXATIVE

PHOSPHO-MINT

the new and better remedy for Indigestion, Constipation, Biliousness—the one that cleanses and stimulates the digestive organs in a natural, not an artificial way.

Ten tablets for 10 cents, and the money refunded if results are not satisfactory. All druggists, or by mail of

PHOSPHO-MINT CO., Trenton, N. J.

HOW HE BECAME A LAWYER

The Story of John Sherman's Admission to the Bar.

When John Sherman was quite young he was taken into the law office of his brother Charles at Mansfield, O., to help about the office and make himself generally useful. One day when he was in his twenty-first year he took Charles one side and quietly asked him for a loan of $50.

"What!" Charles exclaimed. "What do you intend doing with so much money?"

"I am going to Columbus to be admitted to the bar," John replied.

Charles was greatly surprised, as John had never asked him for any advice regarding the profession nor had he ever appeared to be interested to any extent in the study of law.

"You can't be admitted to the bar without some knowledge of the law," said Charles.

John maintained that he knew more about law than some others and assured his brother that he would try to raise the money somewhere.

"You know," he added, "it will be necessary for me to have respectable clothes and enough money to pay my traveling and hotel expenses."

Charles finally ordered the clothes and provided him with the necessary money. At Columbus on the day he became of age John was admitted to the bar. On his return he said to Charles:

"I am going to Iowa to practice law."

Charles remonstrated with him.

"There is room for both of us to practice law here in Mansfield," Charles told him.

They then and there became partners and continued to practice together until the formation of the Republican party, when John was sent from the Mansfield district as a representative in congress.

Later he was elected to the United States senate, and the balance of his life became a very important and interesting part of the history of his country.—Washington Star.

THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE.

Valuable Territory It Brought to the United States.

The upper portion of the Louisiana purchase was known as the territory of Louisiana. It comprised all that territory north of the thirty-third degree of latitude, eastward to the Mississippi and westward and northward as far as the undetermined boundaries of the newly acquired possessions might extend. South of this was the district of Orleans, with its seat of government fixed at New Orleans. The cession of the upper part of the purchase did not take place until March 10, 1804, when, having received the cession from the Spanish, the French representative handed it over to the agent of the United States with a very brief and simple ceremony.

By these unimpressive proceedings the government of the United States was put in possession of territory within whose boundaries now flourish the states of Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming, Idaho, Montana, the Indian Territory and parts of the states of Minnesota and Colorado. The men who were the active agents in the transfer of this mighty land from one national jurisdiction to another are well nigh forgotten in the crowd and rush of later but not less important events. By this historic purchase the seat of a mighty empire was forever established. By this purchase the possibilities of developing from the republic a world power were strengthened. Under our benignant rule comfort, luxury, prosperity and every variety of material activity fill the wide spaces in which our fathers found only a trackless wilderness. Common gratitude bids us recall with acclaim the names of Jefferson, Livingston and Monroe, who, building better than they knew, made this magnificent transformation possible.—Noah Brooks in Scribner's.

The Book He Wanted.

Odd demands are made on the busy editor's time. A Scotch member of the fraternity recently received a letter, the envelope bearing a request that the contents should be handed to any bookseller in Edinburgh. The letter ran: "The book that I want is a courting book, a book that will tell me how to talk to the lass that I love. A book that will tell me the words to say to her and the words to ask her when I be courting her is the sort of a book that I want, no matter how few or how little the words may be."—Irish Times.

Why Hood Left Nashville.

An old pleasantry worth repeating relates to the experience of General Hood, who in great haste left Nashville on one side of the city as the Federal troops were entering upon the other. His colored servant, being captured, was asked why General Hood left in such a hurry. "Ah," he said, "Massa Hood didn't think he could do hisself justice in this city."—Boston Christian Register.

Guide to Beauty.

She—I have two very dear friends—Agnes and Florence.

He—Which is the more popular?

"Oh, Agnes is much more popular than Florence among the girls."

"Introduce me to Florence. I am partial to good looking girls."—Kansas City Journal.

The Better Plan.

Ethel—He has promised to give me every dollar he earns!

Papa—Better make him promise to give you every dollar he gets. He has a political job, you know!—Puck.

A man of strong will can make any woman do anything that she wants to do.

BAMBERGER'S

THE ALWAYS BUSY STORE

NEWARK

THE LARGEST AND MOST PERFECTLY EQUIPPED

Mail Order Service

PRESENTING UNEQUALED SHOPPING FACILITIES FOR THOUSANDS OF OUT-OF-TOWN PATRONS.

A thoroughly experienced staff of buyers in this department will make selections for you, and satisfaction is guaranteed or money will be refunded. We prepay mail or express charges to any part of the state on all paid purchases, and on C. O. D.'s for amounts aggregating $5.00 or more.

Try our system, and you will not only save money, but have the additional advantage of assortments not equaled in Newark, or surpassed anywhere in the land. Samples sent post paid to any address upon the receipt of postal card.

L. BAMBERGER & CO. NEWARK

COLEMAN Business COLLEGE, Newark, N. J.

COR. ACADEMY & HALSEY STS.

One block rear of the Post-Office.

NEWARK, N. J.

Some Reason Why You Should Attend the COLEMAN SCHOOL:

1. It is the best equipped private school in the State.
2. It employs the largest faculty of experienced teachers.
3. It will give you the most for your money in the least time.
4. It fills more positions at better pay than any other school in New Jersey.
5. It is the OLDEST, LARGEST, BEST school in the East.

School open the year round.

Write for Catalogue and Booklet.

Established 1862. Incorporated 1888.

H. COLEMAN, President,
J. KUGLER, Jr., Principal.

DOES

Title Insurance Protect?

The answer of FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY is:

It defends at its own expense those whom it insures from all undiscovered and undiscoverable defects, estates and incumbrances, including taxes and assessments.

It protects those insured for all time and even after they have sold the property.

FIDELITY TRUST CO.

Capital, and Surplus Over $9,000,000.

Home Office, Prudential Building, NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

Union County Agency, 142 Broad Street, ELIZABETH, NEW JERSEY.

Guarantees Titles to Real Estate in Any Part of the State of New Jersey.

WHERE IS A

Photographer?

GUESS!

You say you want PORTRAITS?

YES!

Well, just go to

VOLLMER,

Bloomfield Centre Studio.

FREE

This magnificent PARLOR LAMP, beautifully decorated, with an order for 20 lbs. of New Crop, 60c. Tea, or 20 lbs. Baking Powder, 45c. a lb., or an assorted order Teas and B. P., or 60 lbs. Bomosa Coffee, 33c. a lb.

COUPONS, which can be exchanged for many Magnificent Premiums, given with every 25c. worth of Tea, Coffee, Baking Powder, Spices and Extracts.

Send today for our Premium List, prices and directions.

The Great American Tea Co. Box 289, 31-33 Vesey St., N. Y.

Miss Cornelia D. Milner,

INSTRUCTOR IN MUSIC : : :

Dealer in Pianos and Organs

Resident Agent for the Oldest Piano Houses in New York City.

259 Walnut St., Bloomfield, N. J

Chemicals. Colors. Dyes.

INK

Used in Printing this Paper IS MANUFACTURED BY

J. M. HUBER,

275 Water St., NEW YORK.

NOTICE OF SETTLEMENT.

Notice is hereby given that the accounts of the subscriber, executor and trustee of Wright C. Stout, deceased, will be audited and stated by the Surrogate and reported for settlement to the Orphans' Court of the County of Essex, on Saturday, the second day of January 1904.

Dated November 20, 1903.

G. LEE STOUT.

COLIE & DUFFIELD, Proctors.